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In the country district the deaths numbered 917 in a population of 57,643, or 15.9 per thousand.

In the city of Hamburg the deaths were distributed as follows:

Months.	Cause of death.						
	Diphtheria.	Enteric fever.	Measles.	Scarlet fever.	Whooping cough.	Smallpox.	Phthisis pulmonalis.
January.....	17	5	3	2	7	0	134
February.....	12	2	0	1	4	0	131
March.....	13	2	0	3	4	0	144
April.....	12	1	1	1	7	0	133
May.....	6	3	0	1	7	0	121
June.....	7	3	0	2	3	0	123
July.....	11	3	0	2	5	0	87
August.....	4	5	1	1	5	0	89
September.....	9	10	1	3	6	0	104
October.....	3	8	0	4	2	0	92
November.....	9	2	0	1	4	0	105
December.....	10	3	0	1	1	0	91
Totals.....	113	47	6	22	55	0	1,353
							11,085

A considerable increase in the number of cases of enteric fever was observed in August and September. From August 1 to September 7, 162 cases were reported, 82 of which were traced to the use of uncooked infected milk.

In the city of Hamburg 389 cases of influenza and 52 deaths were reported; in the country district, 86 cases and 7 deaths.

Three cases of anthrax, with 1 death, were reported. These cases were in the persons of pelt handlers. One was employed in a manufactory and the others were employed in unloading a cargo of pelts.

LEPROSY.

As far as can be ascertained only isolated cases of leprosy have been observed during the last ten years, the persons affected having brought the disease from abroad. Latterly the number of cases reported has risen, owing partly to increased traffic with foreign countries, partly to the activity of Hamburg physicians in investigating the extent of the disease. The appearance of leprosy in the district of Memel attracted general attention. In the year 1896 an examination into the number of leprosy cases actually existing in Hamburg was instituted and physicians were directed to render a strict report of all cases coming under their observation. This investigation revealed the existence of 7 cases. Of these, 3 were dead at the end of the year 1897. Four of the cases have left Hamburg. No new cases have been reported. Of the 10 cases now remaining in Hamburg 2 are women, 8 men, 1 of the latter being a boy of 13. Five of the persons affected were born in Germany, 2 in Portugal, and 1 each in Sumatra, Mexico, and Brazil. Seven were infected in Brazil, and 1 each in Mexico, Penang, and the Philippines. No communication of the disease from one person to another has been observed in Hamburg.

BRAZIL.

Sanitary report from Rio.

RIO DE JANEIRO, *August 23, 1898.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to you the official report for the week ended August 12. There were 247 deaths from all causes, a

decrease of 29 as compared with the foregoing week ; 4 deaths from *accessio pernicioso*, a decrease of 4 ; 8 deaths from yellow fever, an increase of 1 ; 1 death from smallpox, an increase of 1 ; also 1 death from diphtheria, an increase of 1 ; 2 deaths from beriberi, a decrease of 1, and 40 deaths from tuberculosis, a decrease of 10.

There occurred during the week ended August 19, 234 deaths from all causes, 6 deaths from *accessio pernicioso*, 11 deaths from yellow fever, 12 deaths from different fevers, and 2 deaths from beriberi.

Information.—The long expected rain has come, and therewith the daily temperature has been reduced. The general state of health in the city and in the harbor of Rio de Janeiro is satisfactory ; the improvement which I have previously reported continues. At present the isolation hospital is empty in regard to both yellow fever and smallpox.

From the State of Sao Paulo, I can give you some official facts concerning the sanitary conditions during the month of June. The total number of deaths was 3,504. From tuberculosis there died 161 persons, and from malarial fevers 106. The general state of health was better during the month of June than during the month of May.

From yellow fever, which has caused so many victims at Sao Carlos de Pinhal, there died only 9 persons during the month of June. At Santos there were 64 deaths from that disease, and at the city of Sao Paulo 6 deaths, the latter being all nonresidents, who were ill when they arrived there. There was also one fatal case at each of the following places : Ytú, Iundiáhy, Tahú, Indaiatuba, Beledour, and Piracicaba.

In the city of Sao Paulo there were during the month of June 74 deaths from smallpox, an increase of 52, compared with the month of May. That disease was more or less restricted to the district of Braz, whose sanitary inspection offers some difficulties. Of these 74 deceased there were 56 in the isolation hospital and 18 in private houses.

Further, there occurred 1 death from smallpox at Santos, 2 deaths at Sao Carlos de Pinhal, and 1 at Iundiáhy.

Since last report the following-named ships have been inspected and received bills of health from this office : August 16, steamship *Lady Lewis*, British, for St. Lucia. August 17, steamship *Carolina*, French, for New Orleans. August 19, steamship *Angola*, British, for St. Lucia ; steamship *Armstor*, British, for St. Lucia. August 20, steamship *Taormina*, German, for New York ; steamship *Coleridge*, British, for New York. August 23, ship *Argomene*, British, for New York.

Respectfully, yours,

W. HAVELBURG, M. D.,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

CUBA.

Sanitary report from Santiago.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *September 12, 1898.*

SIR : I have the honor to inform you that I have this day reassumed my duties as sanitary inspector, United States Marine-Hospital Service, and health officer of the port. * * *

The sanitary condition of the city has improved some, although malarial fevers and dysentery still prevail to a great extent. The mortality also has decreased, but not greatly, and it is still very high, as you will perceive from the accompanying table. The port keeps healthy, considering the large number of vessels coming in and going